

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6912 第二十四百九十六號

HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 8TH, 1880.

香港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

March 6. TIGER-L-HIND, British steamer, 4,025t. From Matav. Bonny, February 14th. Gull 21st, Penang 26th, and Swatow 5th, Muli and General.—P. & O. S. Y. Co.

March 6. NAMOA, British steamer, 864, Wentworth 3rd March, Amoy 4th, and Swatow 5th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & CO.

March 6. FAUCHA-BALAUEN, German bark, from Whampoa, 271, D. Rute, General.—CARLOWWICH & CO.

March 6. FOOCHEW, British steamer, 709, J. Thomas from Canton, General.—BURKEWICH & CO.

March 6. VILLENA, British paddle-steam vessel, Lieutenant-Commander Annesley, Manila 3rd March.

March 7. VENATOR, British str., 1,271, Rhode Island 13th, Penang 25th, and Singapore 28th, General and Opium.—JASPER, MATTHEWS & CO.

March 7. CLAYDALE, British steamer, 769, Birkenhead 2nd February, Kien-

JASINE, MATTHEWS & CO.

March 7. VILLENA, British str., 399, T. L. Clark, Sagon 28th February, General.—M. HINO & CO.

March 7. CALIFORNIA, British str., 960, H. Wharton, Singapore 21st February, and Sagon 29th, Gen.—M. HINO & CO.

March 7. FORTUNE, British steamer, 288, D. Macmillan, Swatow 6th March, General.—AWOK-AECHENG.

March 7. CHIN-TUNG, Chinese steamer, 314, Deegan, from Canton.—C. M. S. N. CO.

March 7. CONQUER, British str., 317, Hamlin, Halwo 3rd March, and Hoitow 6th, General.—CHINESE.

CLEARANCES.

At the HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.

MARCH 8TH.

Douglas, British steamer, for Swatow, &c. Priya, British steamer, for Singapore and London.

Breconshire, British steamer, for Saigon, Bologna, German steamer, for Saigon.

Hesperia, German steamer, for Saigon. Foochew, British steamer, for Swatow. Hu-sien, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai. Ningpo, British steamer, for Canton.

DEPARTURES.

March 6. NIKATA MARU, Japanese steamer, for Kobe.

March 6. HAIKANG, Chinese gunboat, for Canton.

March 6. HESPERIA, German steamer, for Saigon.

March 6. NIPPO, British str., for Canton. Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

March 6. TIBRE, French str., for Yokohama.

March 6. DIEMAN, Pen. str., for Shanghai.

March 6. PAUL, British steamer, for Singapore and London.

March 7. BYRONSHIRE, British steamer, for Saigon.

March 7. DOUGLAS, Brit. str., for East Coast.

March 7. SUNDA, British str., for Yokohama.

March 7. KAISER-L-HIND, British steamer, for Shanghai.

March 7. NARVAL, Brit. bark, for Manila.

March 7. EMPIRE, Amer. ship, for Manila.

March 7. ILA-SHIN, Chi. str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Kaiser-L-Hind, str., from Bombay, &c.—For Hongkong.—Mr. G. Alphonse from Bombay. —Mr. H. J. Silverlock, Lieut. Royal R.N. Capt. J. E. Webb. From Penang.—Chinaman, from Singapore, 12 Chinese. For Shanghai.—Ms. from Southampton. For Amoy.—2 Chinese from Penang. For Yokohama.—Misses, Schreukoff and J. Hartley from Bristol. From Saigon.—Mr. and Mrs. Kondi.

For Nanow, str., from East Coast.—Mr. E. Milne, and 430 Chinese, deck.

For Victoria, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Mr. Keel, and 20 Chinese.

DISPATCHE.

Per Nanow, str., for Saigon.

Per Hesperi, str., for Shanghai.

Per Douglas, str., for Canton.

Per Tiber, str., for Amoy.

Per Tiber, str., for

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor
and his Royal Highness the Duke of EDINBURGH.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DEALERS' SUNDRYMAN,
AERATED WATER MAKERS,
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson and Co., or

HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [S]

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on the 1st March, at H.R.M. Constance, the much beloved wife of Arthur Davenport.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 8TH, 1880.

ELSEWHERE will be found the copy of a resolution forwarded by the City of London Committee, presumably of the Society for the Abolition of the Contagious Diseases Act. We can well understand that these worthy and much respected gentlemen would be greatly shocked at the disclosures made in the report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the working of the C. D. Ordinance in the Colony. And, truth to tell, there were some grave abuses brought to light by the Commission, among them the sale of women and children into prostitution, a practice which still remains to be put down. But the evidence brought before the Commission, especially that of the naval and military surgeons, went strongly to show the great benefit derivable from the proper and judicious enforcement of the Ordinance. Dr. Wells, R.N., in particular, in a long and able communication on the subject, showed how the ordinance might be efficiently worked in the Colony, and his testimony to the advantages attending it. The evidence in favour of the retention of the acts in seaport and garrison towns is simply overwhelming, and no real philanthropist or lover of his species, with any experience of their working, would for one moment dream of opposing them. Unhappily for the weak of society a great deal of false sentiment impeded the discussion of such matters by some persons, instead of considering the welfare of the human race in general and the good of posterity. We are not now defending the system of paying informers to commit immoral acts, but simply maintaining the necessity for such an Ordinance. It must be remembered that, though it is bad to have licensed houses of vice, it is infinitely worse to have unlicensed places all over the Colony where crime and abuses of every sort can flourish unchecked by official supervision. During the present Administration the unlicensed houses have, we are informed, increased at an alarming rate, owing to the lax manner in which the C. D. Ordinance has been worked. It would be interesting to have some statistics on this point from the garrison and naval surgeon.

With regard to the last paragraph of the resolution of the City of London Committee, hoping that the Colonial Revenue may in future "be spared the pollution of direct participation in the 'wages of iniquity' derived from the most immoral and revolting of all trades," we think the good people labour under the disadvantage of imperfectly understanding the position of the Colony in that matter. It is true that the receipts from this source did for some years—very improperly we are free to confess—appear on the estimates, but it can easily be shown that the amount so derived, and more probably, was spent upon the contributing class. Thus, for instance, the maintenance of the Lock Hospital should have come out of it, the salaries of the Inspector of Brothels and his assistants, part of that of the Registrar-General and one of his clerks, which would fully absorb the revenue accruing from the licensees and the fines. To His Excellency the GOVERNOR belongs the credit of removing this item from the estimate, but its retention was an oversight, and due to no intention to make vice contribute towards the income of the Colony. If the Ordinance is to remain on the colonial statute book, the funds for working it should be provided by the class to whom it applies, but not one cent of the revenue derived from such a source should be applied to any other purpose. The City of London Committee would no doubt like to see the Ordinance abolished, but it is hardly likely that the Imperial Government would consent to a measure which could not fail to have a disastrous effect upon the health of the troops and of the fleet on this station. On the contrary, it is more likely to see cause to request a more rigid enforcement of the Ordinance than has prevailed during the last three years.

It is satisfactory to note that our hopes relative to action being taken in this Colony to raise a fund towards the relief of the distress in Ireland are about to be realised. A preliminary meeting was held at Government House on Saturday, when a considerable sum was promised in the room, and a public meeting is called for this afternoon. Although the work has been entered on rather tardily, now that it has been commenced there can be no doubt that Hongkong will be true to its traditional spirit of charity, especially as trade is more prosperous than it has been for several years past, and merchants can better afford to let their generous feelings have free play. In a recent number of *Punch* is a pathetic picture of Britannia holding weeping Hibernia by the hand and saying "You've troubles enough, my poor sister, without starvation. That I can, and will, help." In this, the most eastern of Her Majesty's possessions, although but a "dot on the ocean," the pulse of the people in the face of a great national calamity beats in union with that of the people at home, and we too must do our part in saving our fellow-countrymen in Ireland from the sad fate of starvation which hangs over them and which

can only be averted by the generous contributions of their friends in other parts. This is a question which admits of no difference of opinion, but is one on which all, whatever their political opinions may be, are bound as men of feeling to unite together for the time being to assuage the sufferings of men, women, and children who are feeling the stings of famine in enormous numbers:

The delivery of the English Mail was begun at 9.35 on Saturday morning.

It is rumoured (says the *Shanghai Courier*) that the Marquis Tseng, the present Chinese Minister to London and Paris, is about to be appointed Ambassador to Russia.

The British steamer *London Castle*, Captain Marshall, from Shanghai to London, bound on the *Mouei Shan* in going up the river Thames, but was subsequently sent off with assistance of tugs, and arrived at Gravesend in tow on the evening of the 27th instant.

Weather permitting, a sailing boat race will take place to-day between the first and second owners of the Hindostan, a sloop from the steamer *Sao* from the U.S.S. *Richmond*, Hyder, Nemo, and *Daphne*. It is wind enough for the first six o'clock, of which the *Comus* is one, were built on the Clyde by Messrs. Elder and Co., but those now under construction—the *Caduceus*, *Condor*, and *Cordelia*—are being undertaken in Government yards.

We take the following items from the London and *China Express* of the 30th January—

Commission R. Head, of the Ordnance Store Department, Chatham, has been ordered to hold himself in readiness to proceed to Hongkong at half-past one o'clock, the start to be at two o'clock.

The Hon. James Russell, Colonial Treasurer, left here yesterday by the P. and O. steamer *Standa* for Yokohama, en route to London via San Francisco on leave. A number of his friends went on board the *Standa* at Foochow, and the Hon. W. K. Wickham, Hon. Mr. Vice-Chairman, Major Hickinson, Messrs. Wodehouse, Jackson, and Nelson. Mr. Russell has acted as Attorney-General during the interregnum between the departure of Mr. Phillipps and the arrival of Mr. O'Malley with credit to himself and satisfaction to the community.

The British steamship *Kiang-chow*, Captain Love, which arrived here yesterday, reports last Friday on 5th March, and had strong breeze from the N.E., about 4 p.m. whilst passing a junk, saw some signals hung out, and found he had lost his rudder, took him in tow at 10 p.m. and reached the port of Foochow at 11 p.m. The vessel, a *Brake*, built in France, and was laden with oil and coke. The *Kiang-chow* left Foochow at daylight on the 5th, and from thence to port had strong monsoon and fine weather.

The Mauritius correspondent of the *Standard* says that the French Minister of Finance has for some years occupied a post in the Indo-China and Japan department of the *Ministre des Affaires Etrangères* at Paris. He will proceed by the French mail of April 2nd.

We understand that the bishopric of Northern China, vacant by the death of Bishop Russell, will be subdivided into two dioceses, one of which will be administered by the Rev. A. Moule, and the other by the Rev. Canon Scott. The Rev. A. Warren, Vicar of Igfield, Salop, has accepted the post of chaplain at Foochow, and will leave shortly for his new sphere of labour.

The latest mail arrives received home—*Yokohama* (via San Francisco) December 12th, Shanghai 12th, Manila 13th, Foochow 14th, Hongkong 17th, Batavia 20th, Singapore 24th, Calcutta 1st January. The *London Mail* and *China Mail* are due to arrive at Foochow on the 2nd instant. The *China Mail* and *San Francisco*, on the 19th instant. The *Messager Maritime* steamer *Orius* arrived at Naples on the 29th, and landed the next inward mail, which is expected in London to-morrow evening.

In consequence of the returned freights the *Leopoldina* in her river at Hamburg has again rapidly increased, and shipping, therefore, is once more confined to steamers, all the sailing vessels arriving in the river being forced to go into Cuxhaven for shelter. Of the arrivals from the East we can name but one, the *Olga*, Benetti, from Rangoon, of departures also, hardly any.

The stories, lately current about their Royal Highnesses the sons of the Prince of Wales, who are on a cruise in the *Buckingham* (say a home paper) are untrue. It is not the fact as has been reported that they have been separated from their mother, and have been placed in separate ships. The Prince of Wales has been accompanied by the Captain of the *Buckingham* in his tour of the Far East, and the Duke of Edinburgh, Count Gieschen, and nearly every other sailor, whether royal or not. Accordingly, at Gibraltar the midshipmen of the *Buckingham* indulged in the amusement of placing on their faces the representation of tattoo marks, and their temporary tattoo has been reported as if they had really tattooed.

On Saturday afternoon a meeting convened by the Governor was held at Government House to consider what means should be taken with a view to raising a fund in Hongkong towards the relief of the distress in Ireland. Most of the Irish members of the community were present, including Hon. E. L. O'Malley (Attorney-General), Hon. Mr. Russell (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. C. B. Plunkett, Mr. Justice Francis, Deputy Inspector General, Dr. Hartigan, and Messrs. A. Coxon, W. H. Breerton, R. D. Starkey, E. W. Croagh, W. H. Mossom, J. M. Fleming, R. E. W. Horn, and W. Prestage. It was resolved that a public meeting should be called this evening at 8 o'clock to obtain a sum sufficient to meet the expenses of the relief fund in Ireland.

The Committee had laid before it, at a meeting of the 9th and 23rd January, 1880, respectively, the Report of the Commissioners appointed by His Excellency John Pope Hennessy, C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong, and its Dependencies, to enquire into the working of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance, 1878.

Received under date 23rd January, 1880, the Report and the evidence upon which it is based, and it had not been for the official insertion under which they appear that could have been submitted with reference to any Colony under British Rule.

"Participating in the disgrace which attaches to every colony subject to British rule,

the British subjects in Hongkong, and their dependents, are guilty of producing heavily and costly cloths.

Indeasian manufacturers must

produce what the natives of India, China, and other countries demand, and not what they think

would be best for them; and if they object

to this, they will be compelled to leave the

Colony in that matter. It is true that the

receipts from this source did for some years

—and very improperly we are free to confess—

appear on the estimates, but it can easily

be shown that the amount so derived, and more probably, was spent upon the contributing class. Thus, for instance, the

maintenance of the Lock Hospital should

have come out of it, the salaries of the Inspector of Brothels and his assistants, part of that of the Registrar-General and one of his clerks, which would fully absorb the revenue accruing from the licensees and the fines. To His Excellency the GOVERNOR belongs the credit of removing this item from the estimate, but its retention was an oversight, and due to no intention to make vice contribute towards the income of the Colony. If the Ordinance is to remain on the colonial statute book, the funds for working it should be provided by the class to whom it applies, but not one cent of the revenue derived from such a source should be applied to any other purpose. The City of London Committee would no doubt like to see the Ordinance abolished, but it is hardly likely that the Imperial Government would consent to a measure which could not fail to have a disastrous effect upon the health of the troops and of the fleet on this station. On the contrary, it is more likely to see cause to request a more rigid enforcement of the Ordinance than has prevailed during the last three years.

The paddle-steamer *Resolvant*, the flag

of Rear-Commander A. Nassau, bearing the

sign of Vice-Admiral R. Coote, C.B., arrived here on Saturday evening from her tour in the South China Sea, having been absent for 10 days.

On the 15th January the *Resolvant* left Hongkong and arrived at Taku on the 17th at five o'clock p.m., leaving again at six o'clock a.m. on the 18th for Saigon, where she arrived on the 20th.

The *Resolvant* left Taku on the 21st, and arrived at Amoy at six o'clock a.m. on the 22nd, and left for the following day.

The *Resolvant* arrived at Amoy on the 23rd, and remained there until noon on the 24th, when she left for Penang, arriving at Penang at seven o'clock p.m. on the 31st. Remained in Singapore until the afternoon of the 2nd February, and then sailed for Malacca, anchoring off that place at eight o'clock the following morning, and left for Macao at 10 a.m. on the 3rd, and arrived at Macao at 10 a.m. on the 4th, having been absent for 10 days.

The *Resolvant* further ventured to anticipate

that by reason of the action taken by His Excellency, the Colonial Revenue may in future be spared the pollution of direct participation in the "wages of iniquity" derived from the most immoral and revolting of all trades—decency to a heathen nation, but doubly disgraceful to one professing to be governed by the interests of themselves and their workpeople to supply the requirements of the market. Utmost philanthropy, and the strictest administration of justice, are the only sure remedies for the present unscrupulous state of the cotton goods trade; heavily-priced cloths notwithstanding, there are few manufacturers who would not much rather make pure cloth, but there is such a limited demand for that commodity less quizzy and more respectful to the free-will liberty of the people. The heavily-priced cloths are, however, in much greater demand at the present time, and there are few manufacturers who would not much rather make pure cloth, but there is such a limited demand for that commodity less quizzy and more respectful to the free-will liberty of the people.

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THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steam ship *Kaiser-i-Hind*, Captain R. Matherne, from Bombay 14th, Galle 21st, and Penang 20th and Singapore 28th ultimo, with the London Mail of the 30th January, arrived here on Saturday morning. The following from the *Straits Times Extra* at Indian exchanges—

CALCUTTA, February 7th.

Muski-i-Alam is said to have drawn up a fresh paper calling on the English to join in fresh hostilities. Some of the Baluchi and Ghilzai chieftains have given their adhesion to it.

The young Amur, Musa Jan, has been so bullied by Sir Abdur Mahomed Jan and other chiefs at Ghulam, that he has written to his mother at Cabul, appealing to her to release him at once.

Yakut Khan's wife is much affected, and regrets now that she acquiesced in the boy's abdication.

CALCUTTA, February 9th.

There is no particular change in the situation. The city is peacefully reassured by the defences now under construction. Some few who fled at our first approach have recently returned to their houses, under the provisions of the general amnesty which are being easily understood.

Of many suggestions floating about at Calcutta regarding the probable line of policy, the one most likely to be adopted is a rapid march upon Ghulzai northward, scattering Mahomed Jan's army; then a partition of the Afghanistan provinces, retaining Candahar on the south, and the country between the Cabul River and Saled Koh as far westward to Gundukzai—is on the North, with a good road running from Jelalabad along the Darwaza cliff, through the Lughman Valley to Cabul.

JELALABAD, February 8th.

From the Lughman Valley news has been received that 53 of the most influential Khans have come in, and will be received in due course by General Bright. Asmatullah Khan, with the three other Baluchi chiefs, are all of any note who remain out.

PEKING, February 9th, 10th, 31st.

A special telegram to the Times of India states that Sir R. Temple announced in his wireless address, that he is arranging for his resignation, so as to be able to return home immediately.

CANADA, FEBRUARY 9th.

A caravan from Herat brings news of a fresh fight between the Herati and Cabuli troops. The former were again driven to their winter-quarters. The losses were heavy on both sides. After a truce at Ghazni and the Western frontier are in a similar position. At Ghazni, the Afghans are engaged with the Hazara, and in the West with the Baluchis of Chelkhan, who, without any political object, seek an unstruck condition of the country, to gratify their predatory instincts. A considerable force accompanied by guns, has been sent from Herat against them.

The new Persian Governor of Seistan is preparing the great Halmaudi Bend, and consolidating the local chiefs estranged by the oppressive policy of the Amir of Ghazni, who has been ordered to Teheran.

AHLAMADAH, 11th February.

The Argandah Kotah is reported clear of all wilder bands of robbers. Kufis of sheep and goats have been captured by Sharur. In consequence of our refusal to my last report to sleep, the contractors had driven their flocks away having us with only sixteen days' meat supply. Private purchases of sheep in cantonments are being forbidden. The weather is severe. Four feet of snow is reported in Mundan. Twenty degrees of frost was felt early on Monday. No damage has been done to the building in the Shingon district. At the Bain Ehsan the wall fell, injuring 12 persons, two severely. A letter to Leggan says the difficult about the mud surface continues. The soldier's daily ration has been reduced to twelve ounces. Thinned soup is served out to compensate for the reduction.

CALCUTTA, 11th February.

Kabul 10th Feb.—Mir Sikandar Shah, Khan, brother of Mir Buzha, has the 29th the previous day. Muski-i-Alam is said to have refused to join in another rising. From Argandah it is reported quiet, and supplies are being brought to sale towards Kabul. A kafir was captured at Tanji Arghjan by Gul Alim, one of the malcontent leaders. The kafir consisted of camels laden with flour for Kabul. Multa Khan is still at present to be keeping quiet.

Arrangements are being made with the treasury Khan of Jelalabad. Security will be taken for their future good behaviour. Since the arrival of our forces at Lughman, the robberies in Jelalabad district have ceased entirely.

In view of the military authorities consider that the situations taken against raiding in North Cachar are sufficient. A force is to be sent to Kuki country to Pauktaw as a check to the Anjoms.

ALLAHABAD, 11th February.

News from Ghuzni states that Muhammad Jan Musa is anxiously expecting the arrival of Turkistan and Herat troops. The attack on the British has been postponed till the 22nd. The present time, however, is considered unsatisfactory for war operations, and the delay has also been made to enable reinforcements to arrive. Tahir Khan, the head of a considerable tribe at Maitha, is reported to be acting in concert with view to joining attack on the British.

Sidar Muhammad Hussain Khan with Ghulam Hyder Khan is in the Logar Valley, busy recruiting with a view to joining Muhammad Jan. Mir Buzha, Shah has arrived at Sagar, two months ago. Two thousand Kafirs with 2,000 horses and three guns. One hundred and forty-one boxes of warm clothing intended for the men at Kabul, have been captured by the enemy during the transit of stores between Gundukzai and Jelalabad. A number of soldiers said to belong to the ex-Amur's army, fully equipped and accoutred, but unarmed, are proceeding to Baraki Rajah in Logar from Charobi. Muhammad Jan is reported to be hard pressed by the Hazara at Gorz.

ALLAHABAD, 12th February.

Mir Soondar Shah, brother of Mir Buzha, paid his respects to General Robertson on Sunday evening. This is not an indication of the submission of Mir Buzha, as there is a feud between the brothers. The report that the Maida Road is open requires confirmation.

LONDON, 12th February.

Homeward Mail from Galle 28th January arrived at Bristol on 15th. Cost £1.50 per cent. Reuts, 115s. Bar Silver, 52s to 3s.

LONDON, 12th February.

The House of Commons last night negotiated a large majority, an amendment to the Bill for the relief of the Irish distress, to the effect that money should be advanced from the Imperial Treasury instead of from the Church Surplus.

Cost £1.50 per cent. Cost, 115s. Bar Silver, 52s. Postage, 1s. Four and half per cent. 84s. Exchange Paris on London, 25.1s.

ST. PETERSBURG, 13th February.

It has been ascertained that the cause under the Winter Palace was charged with dynamite and gunpowder; the train by which it was fired was traced to a cellar where fuel was stored.

ADEEN, 13th February.

The Nizam with the rest of the 16th inst., sailed for Bombay at sea this morning.

CRUISE OF THE "TICONDEROGA" ON THE AFRICAN COAST.

The following narrative of the cruise of the *Ticonderoga* is taken from the *Cape Town Standard* of the 9th August, 1875:

The *Ticonderoga* left Hampton Roads, U.S. December 7th, 1878, arriving at Funchal, Madeira, December 24th, having had a very tempestuous passage. After a stay of six days weighed anchor, and made for Porte Grande, Capo de Verde Islands, arriving at that place January 5th, 1879. Coals and provisions having been taken on board, the ship was turned to the southwest, once more, and touching at Rio P. on the 11th, and at St. Louis, the first African Station, January 15th. Arrangements were made by Commodore Shufeldt for the commission on the north-west boundary question between the Republic of Liberia and the English possessions lying to the northwest. While at Sierra Leone the different officers commenced the special work allotted them, and just here, we may remark, that the officers ordered to the *Ticonderoga* have been chosen by the Navy Department, on account of their peculiar fitness for the several duties they are called upon to perform.

We regret to learn that at first the English authorities manifested a tendency to throw ob-

stacles in the way of Commodore Shufeldt, and in consequence, some little delay was caused in acquiring the information wanted. However, when the object of the American Expedition became more fully known, the authorities dropped any hindrance, seeing they might be compelled to act at the spot, and the Commissioners and officers as uncharterable as apparently could.

On February 17th, the cruise was resumed, touching at Soolyman and Robert's Bay, Cape Mount. At the latter place a hydrographic sketch of the harbour was made, and forwarded to the Navy Department—Washington. This was the first purely scientific work done since leaving the United States, at that point.

On the 21st, a telegraphic message was received from the Admiralty, informing the *Ticonderoga* that the *Dragon Throne* was reached February 1st, and while that dateable, the first expedition into the interior for the survey of the St. Paul River was soon out, and a series of levies ran over the northern bank into the Golali country as far as the Nyumbwana, a range of hills, forming the eastern boundary of the colony of Monrovia.

The party all told consisted of 45 men, ten of whom were stricken with a violent type of malarial fever peculiar to the place, and had to return. After having undergone several hardships in the prosecution of their work, the two officers returned to the ship, made out their charts, and submitted their reports upon the Soolyman Valley via Bokor. This survey is the first ever made of the St. Paul River above its mouth, and the ground run extended sixty miles.

The chief officer in charge of this important work was assisted by a junior officer, and these two gentlemen employed only natives to assist them in carrying out the work. The cost of the survey was a general rate of £100 per mile.

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EXTRACTS.

AN APPEAL FOR THE IRISH FARMERS' FUND.

(With apologies to Mrs. Browning.)

Do ye hear the sound of weeping, O my brothers,

Which the wind wafts at the sea?

There are starving children there, and fasting mothers,

And men stricken bitterly.

The sky's heavily hued above the mountains,

A vivid green is cloathing hill and plain;

The bright sun is dancing in the fountains,

The mock snowdrop hangs its snow-white bell again.

But the poor, poor people, O my brothers,

They are lacking daily bread;

They want their sunny-harbored home all mothers,

They are longing to be dead.

They do not chide them in this dark hour of their sorrow,

When their grief is great always;

Draw a veil 'pon the past, and hope to-morrow

May come for yesterday!

Bitter hate died with old year in December;

So the old wrongs let us think upon no more;

They are our countrymen, we must remember,

And their suffering, alas! is passing sore.

So, not a word of anger, O my brothers!

But be full of tenderness,

For the sake of that sad band of weeping mothers,

And the babes whom they care.

For the sake of those dear children, wan and weary,

All too weak to laugh or leap,

Who never play throughout the day so weary,

But make themselves to sleep.

For the sake of namesless heroes, uncomplaining,

Who, though they slowly starve, will not repine;

Who feel their heartless love upon them gazing,

And die at length, but never make a sign;

Tis for their sake that I ask you not to linger,

But to quickly bring you aid,

Ere yet Death, with his cruel, bony finger,

Hath a fresh selection made.

Let us show that blood is thicker still than water,

Show that love can live eternally,

That Britomart still owns her erring daughter,

And can Ford's faults forgive.

Can our fond "Ostendites," and their leaders

Who have ill'd their Emerald Isle with anxiety,

When the brother, weeping little ones are plucked,

In the over-sacred name of charity!

Hark! you still can hear their wailing, O my brothers,

As it sounds across the sea.

Hast thou, then, overthrown Death's voiceless mother,

That deliv'red thee? yes, but—

—Truth! "Barrel Organ."

STACHELBERG.

Stachelberg lies in a broad fertile valley; yet it is possible within the hour to enter the Alpine world—the Tödi, the Klein Tödi, the Clarien group, and the noble rock wall of the Selbsant rising round about you. Much of the wonderful architecture of this district is due to the fact that the Glarus mountains are mainly composed of limestone—a material which is worked by Nature's chisel, storm and sunshine, into the strangest shapes—shapes sometimes grotesque indeed, but always noble and emphatic. The secondary crags are most pronounced in character; but the great rock of the neighbourhood—one of Nature's greatest feats in the rocks—is the Glarisch, which, whether its craggy battlements, ice-copèd, snow-furred are seen as one vast fortress from the Ciel Alp, or, softly repeated at sunset, in the great waters of the Kägi Sänti is always dominant over the valleys. It gives its name to the neighbourhood. Even Glarus, a manufacturing town which lies at its base, is transfigured by the proximity of its mighty neighbour. The very cotton mills become poetical and suggestive, and the children grow up into the prettiest, imaginable girls—girls with luminous black Italian eyes, and pure, bright, healthy English complexions. And the baths where you stay are comfortable, moderate, pleasantly German, unknown to Mr. Cook, and surrounded by woods, out of which rise some of their sheer mile overhead—ridge upon ridge of grey limestone crag, forming a suitable framework for the mighty mass of blue glacier and dazzling snowfield which closes the valley. Stay at Stachelberg; but if you loiter for an evening at Glarus, when the heat of the day is spent, when every peak is giving out its own characteristic note of colour—the mountains of the Wallen Sänti purple against the north, the sober grey of the Glarisch glowing effulgent, and all the snow slopes rosy and radiant as the rose-headed girls, who, arm in arm, stroll past the market-place, cool and shady with the gathering night—you will own that even Glarus is a choice resting place in a choice land.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

QUEER STORIES.

A PONY GIRL.

"So you went to church this evening, Maichen?" said Otto von Polheim to his eldest daughter one Sunday in December, as he and the rest of his family were settling out for the market-town to hear Pastor Knops preach an Advent sermon.

"No, father, Dorothea can go in my stead, and I will keep the house alone."

"Keep the house alone? No, I will leave

Haus to protect thee and the name too."

"I would rather not have Haus," said Maichen with a little pout, as she glanced at an ugly gawk who was her father's head servant.

"Then thou shalt not have Karl," grumbled old Polheim, speaking rather to himself than to the girl; and wrapping his ancient blue cloak tightly round him, he struck his iron-tipped staff two or three times on the flag-staff of the hall to intimate to the members of his household that it was time to be off.

They came clattering downstairs and trudging out of different doors—large and rather noisy troops. Otto von Polheim was a landowner in a small scale—what would be called in England a gentleman-farmer—and he had a family of ten sons and daughters, without counting two servant-wives and a couple of labourers, whom he treated as his children. The eldest of these two labourers, a tall, rosy-cheeked, fair-haired, blue-eyed fellow named Karl, was shown signs of late being a "bit soft" about Fraulein Maichen, and this displeased his father; for though he was a kind master, he had a son's pride, and would have kicked Karl straightway out of his house if he had suspected Maichen of cherishing any regard for him. At least this is what he had once said to Karl with more than a tinge of pride, for worldly wisdom would, perhaps, have suggested that he should begin by turning off Karl before Maichen's sentimental thoughts had ripened into affection.

"Now, come, come, let's be off," repeated old Polheim, impatiently, "come, wife, and you, Bertha, Frieda, and Gretchen; you, Hans, take one of the horses, and you, Karl, lead the way with the other."

Karl slunk out looking rather sheepish, but scarcely had he got into the open air than the candle in his lantern was blown out, and he ran back to get another. Maichen was standing in the hall, and struck match after match for them. She struck a second and a third, for somehow the phosphorus would not ignite, and the operation of lighting was delayed a little. When Karl took the lantern he had touched Maichen's, and the girl blushed.

"It's a cruelly cold night to go out in," faltered she.

"And I don't like leaving you alone," whispered Karl. "I think I shall steal out of church and come back to see if you are safe."

"Oh, no, the door will be barred," claimed Maichen in a flutter.

"Then I'll climb over the orchard-wall," answered Karl, nothing daunted, and he exacted a wink to be worth forth into the cold.

"How very audacious he is becoming," muttered Maichen to herself; but she apparently thought that it was of no use to tell

the door if Karl meant to get over the garden wall, so she snapt shut it, and turned back to spend her evening in the kitchen.

Herr von Polheim's house stood in a lonely part of the country, about two miles from Rütt in Bavaria. It had once been a castle, and all the rooms on the ground-floor were large, windy apartments, with paneled walls and old-oaken furniture. The kitchen, which served as the original sitting-room of the family of an "old-world" man, was made comfortable by some screens, which shut out the draughts, and by the large fire which roared in the immense chimney all day long. There were two armchairs near the bulging mantel-piece, and on either side of the fireplace, and in one of these Maichen took her seat. She began to knit, but soon her work subsided into her lap, and she began to sob.

There were fuses, of course, in the red embers of the crumbling pine-log, and Karl was chief among them. Maichen, who was a pretty, sentimental young lady of eighteen, but somewhat cautious, as became the daughter of a gentleman who can profit by his name, asked herself if he liked Karl to his name, asked herself if he liked Karl. Did she truly feel for him more than for any other man? Would she grieve for him if he met with an accident? "Thou wouldst marry a man with one ear," then added he, laughing.

"Sir, he lost his other for me," responded Maichen, drying her eyes.

"Well, this is a queer story," said the King, amused. "We will have it made into a libretto, and my friend Wagner here shall set it to music."

The composer of the future bent his head as if this happy thought had already occurred to him. "Truth."

THE MORALITY OF DIFFERENT PROFESSIONS.

It is well-known to all readers of the French Press that the *Figaro* is the self-constituted champion and defender of the clerical party and all the friends of the established religion. The editors have lately been profoundly moved by certain attacks made by the *Die Neueste Zeitung* upon the moral character of the priests, and they have accordingly undertaken the task of indicating that body of persons which they declare to be wholly false. In doing this they have compiled a rather interesting table respecting the comparative morality of the different leading professions. The statistic is arrived at by calculating the number of persons belonging to each profession, and then setting opposite the number of them accused within a space of two years, adding a third column which represents the percentage of charges made for each 10,000 members of each profession. In these lists the clergy furnish the large contingent of 152,550 members—a greater total than is to be found in any other profession except that of public functionaries, which numbers 164,000. But the total of accused persons amongst the former is only 9 against 144 in the latter, giving a respective percentage of 1 and 11 charged.

These two are not only the most crowded professions, but also those in which the proportion of crime, thus calculated, is the smallest. "Artists" come next on the list with a percentage of 14; then "men of letters" with 19; doctors and surgeons with 24; barristers, solicitors, notaries and notaries' clerks 64; and the lowest place occupied by bankers and business agents, who are 203, but also those in which the proportion of crime, thus calculated, is the smallest. "Artists" come next on the list with a percentage of 14; then "men of letters" with 19; doctors and surgeons with 24; barristers, solicitors, notaries and notaries' clerks 64; and the lowest place occupied by bankers and business agents, who are 203, but also those in which the proportion of crime, thus calculated, is the smallest. 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